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# BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

**MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH**

AND OF THE

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH  
INSPECTOR**

**FOR THE YEAR 1970**



1970  
BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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**Chairman of the Council :**  
COUNCILLOR R. UPSALL.

**Clerk of the Council :**  
D. E. SMITH, LL.B.

**Staff of the Public Health Department**

**Medical Officer of Health :**  
G. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

**Chief Public Health Inspector :**  
P. McPHUN, M.A.P.H.I.

**Senior Additional Public Health Inspector :**  
C. E. THOMSETT, M.A.P.H.I.

**Additional Public Health Inspectors :**  
R. LYALL, M.A.P.H.I.  
B. K. OVERTON, M.A.P.H.I.

**Senior Clerk :** C. H. CUTHBERT.

**Shorthand Typist/Clerk :** Mrs. J. GOMM (resigned 22/5/70)  
Miss P. SHARPE (appointed 22/6/70)

**Medical Officer's Clerk :** D. DADY.

## **BOSTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

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Council Offices,  
126 London Road,  
Boston, Lincs.  
Telephone : 3271.

### **To the Chairman and Members of the Boston Rural District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Judge and Gentlemen,

It is with much pleasure that I present to you the Annual Report on the work of the Health Department and the health of the District during 1970.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population for the Rural District was 22,940. This was 60 lower than the figure for 1969. The natural increase in the population however was 73.

During 1970 there were 303 births, 11 fewer than in the previous year. This gave a Crude Birth Rate of 13.2 and an Adjusted Rate of 13.1. This was lower than the National figure as is normally the case. For 1970 the figure for England and Wales was 16.0. 11 of the Births were illegitimate and this represented 4% of the total number of births which was 1% lower than in 1969.

There were 3 Still Births during 1970. This gave a Still Birth Rate of 10 compared to 13 for England and Wales.

During 1970 there were 6 infant deaths under the age of 1 year as against 1 in 1969. 4 of these deaths occurred under the age of 4 weeks. This gave an Infant Mortality Rate of 20 compared with 18 for England and Wales. The Perinatal Mortality Rate (a combination of Still Births and Deaths under 1 week) was 20. This compared favourably with the figure of 23 for England and Wales.

During 1970 there were 230 deaths in the proportions of 132 males and 98 females. This was 1 more than in 1969. This gave a Crude Death Rate of 10 and an adjusted figure of 10.5. The National figure was 11.7. There were 116 deaths from Cardiac and Circulatory Disease in all its forms which was just over 50% of the deaths. There were 56 deaths from all types of Malignant Disease which represented 24% of all deaths.

With regard to Cancer of the Lung the 14 deaths recorded were all males. Third in the list was Respiratory Diseases with 24 deaths or 10% of the total.

As far as Infectious Diseases were concerned the most prevalent was Measles with 134 cases, with Food Poisoning the second highest. All the cases of Food Poisoning were investigated. 17 of these were associated with a wedding reception and the organism was identified as Salmonella Typhimurium. The remaining 2 cases were sporadic.

Later in the report are details of the many aspects of the routine work carried out by the Public Health Department and all the staff are to be congratulated on their excellent efforts during the year.

The assistance and co-operation of the other Chief Officers and their respective staffs is gratefully acknowledged and again I wish to thank the Chairman and all the members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during 1970.

G. HIRD.  
Medical Officer of Health.

November, 1971.

## **STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.**

### **GENERAL STATISTICS.**

Area (in acres) ... ..	84,398
Home Population (Registrar-General's Mid-Year estimate for 1970) ... ..	22,940
Number of dwellings on rate book ... ..	7,882
Average number of persons per acre ... ..	0.27
Number of rated dwellings per acre ... ..	0.093
Average number of persons per square mile ... ..	174
Estimated product of a penny rate ... ..	£2,160
Rateable value as at 1st April, 1970 ... ..	£537,806

### **SOCIAL CONDITIONS.**

The social conditions of the district have remained unchanged during the year.

### **VITAL STATISTICS.**

<b>Live Births</b>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	152	140	292
Illegitimate ... ..	5	6	11
Total Live Births ... ..	157	146	303
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (crude) ... ..			13.2
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population (adjusted) ... ..			13.1
<b>Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births</b> ... ..			4
<b>Still Births</b>	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	2	1	3
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
Total Still Births ... ..	2	1	3
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..			10
<b>Total Live and Still Births</b> ... ..	Male	Female	Total
	159	147	306

## Infant Deaths.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	3	3	6
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	3	3	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

### Infant Mortality Rates :—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births ... ..	20
(b) Legitimate infants, per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	21
(c) Illegitimate infants, per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	Nil

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	2	2	4
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	2	2	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births ... 13

Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ... ..	2	1	3
Illegitimate ... ..	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... ..	2	1	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births 10

Perinatal Mortality	Male	Female	Total
Still Births and Deaths under 1 week ... ..	4	2	6
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..			20

## Maternal Mortality

Maternal Deaths (including abortion) ... ..	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... ..	Nil

Deaths	Male	Female	Total
All causes ... ..	132	98	230
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (crude) ...			10.0
Death Rate per 1,000 of the population (adjusted) ...			10.5



## COMPARISONS WITH ENGLAND AND WALES :—

The figures for the Live Birth Rates and Death Rates given below have been corrected using the comparability factors supplied by the Registrar-General. These factors allow for the differing age and sex composition of the various populations, and enable valid comparisons to be made.

It is also emphasised that undue significance should not be attached to rates which are based on very small numbers (e.g. infant mortality) and that a comparison of such rates with those in other areas, or with earlier years may have little statistical significance.

	Boston R.D.	England & Wales
Live Birth Rate ... ..	13.1	16.0
Death Rate ... ..	10.5	11.7
Still Birth Rate ... ..	10	13
Infant Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 year)	20	18
Neonatal Mortality (Deaths under 4 weeks)	13	12
Early Neonatal Mortality (Deaths under 1 week) ... ..	10	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate ... ..	20	23

### Birth Rates, Death Rates and Infant Mortality Rates in Boston Rural District, 1956-1970.

Year	No. of Births	Crude Birth Rates	No. of Deaths	Crude Death Rates	Infant Mor- tality Rates	Average 5 Years		
						Birth Rates	Death Rates	Infant Mor- tality Rates
1956	329	15.0	224	10.2	30.4	15.6	9.7	24.2
1957	366	16.6	252	11.4	24.6			
1958	372	16.8	186	8.4	13.4			
1959	297	13.3	206	9.2	30.3			
1960	362	16.1	208	9.3	22.1			
1961	327	14.6	195	8.7	12.2	15.2	9.9	14.6
1962	326	14.4	227	10.0	21.5			
1963	366	16.1	239	10.5	13.7			
1964	351	15.4	220	9.7	11.4			
1965	348	15.3	237	10.4	14.4			
1966	330	14.5	227	10.0	18.2	13.7	9.7	15.2
1967	326	14.2	204	8.9	21.5			
1968	300	13.1	225	9.8	13.3			
1969	314	13.7	229	10.0	3.0			
1970	303	13.2	230	10.0	20.0			



## CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DISTRICT IN 1970.

Cause of Death	Males	Females
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ... ..	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ... ..	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ... ..	4	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ... ..	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ... ..	14	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ... ..	—	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ... ..	—	4
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ... ..	2	—
Leukaemia ... ..	2	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms ... ..	6	5
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ... ..	2	1
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	—	1
Avitaminoses, etc. ... ..	1	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	1	1
Hypertensive Disease ... ..	2	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease ... ..	35	13
Other forms of Heart Disease ... ..	9	11
Cerebrovascular Disease ... ..	13	18
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ... ..	4	7
Influenza ... ..	1	—
Pneumonia ... ..	2	8
Bronchitis and Emphysema ... ..	9	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ... ..	—	2
Peptic Ulcer ... ..	1	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..	2	—
Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	1	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System ... ..	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	1	—
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ... ..	1	—
Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue ... ..	—	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ... ..	—	2
Congenital Anomalies ... ..	2	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ... ..	2	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions ... ..	—	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	5	1
All other accidents ... ..	2	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ... ..	3	—
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	132	98

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.**

### **LABORATORY FACILITIES :**

Facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln for the bacteriological examination of samples of water and ice cream.

The laboratories of the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, London, continue to carry out chemical examinations of water samples on behalf of the Department.

### **AMBULANCE SERVICE :**

This service is provided and maintained by the Holland County Council through the Ambulance and Transport Department.

### **SCHOOL MEDICAL AND MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES :**

These services are administered by the Holland County Council.

### **TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS :**

The provision and administration of Treatment Centres and Clinics is delegated to the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council.

The treatment of Scabies and similar complaints is carried out at Ferry House Clinic, London Road, Boston, which is under the control of the County Council.

### **NURSING IN THE HOME :**

The home nursing service is under the control of the Local Health Authority.

### **HOSPITALS :**

All Hospitals in the area are administered by the Boston Group Hospital Management Committee for the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

Details of the facilities available in Boston and District are as follows :—

Boston General Hospital—Acute General.

London Road Hospital—General, Orthopaedic and Traumatic Surgery and Ophthalmic.

White House Hospital, Fishtoft—Infectious and Chest Diseases.

Wyberton West Hospital—Medical and Maternity to 19th November 1970. On 19th November 1970 maternity patients were transferred to Pilgrim Hospital.

Woodlands Court, Kirton—Chronic Sick.

Freiston Hall Children's Hospital—Pre-Convalescent Children.

Pilgrim Hospital—Maternity (from 19th November 1970).

### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 47—RE- MOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.**

No action was taken by the Council under this Section.

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the total number of infectious diseases notified and confirmed during the year and the numbers admitted to hospital.

### Notifiable Diseases during the year, 1970.

Disease.	Cases Notified	Confirmed Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital
Acute Meningitis ... ..	1	1	1
Food Poisoning ... ..	19	19	Nil
Infective Jaundice ... ..	4	4	Nil
Measles ... ..	134	134	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	1	Nil

### Infectious Diseases Notified 1961-1970

Disease	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Acute Encephalitis : (Post Infectious)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	3	3	63	30	—	4	243	16	5
Food Poisoning ..	19	—	1	2	1	1	—	5	1	3
Infective Jaundice	4	28	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	134	19	37	409	52	641	108	347	172	564
Ophthalmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ..	—	13	10	2	19	18	12	1	7	48
Whooping Cough ..	1	4	15	19	12	29	85	7	3	63

## TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER.

Table I.

	Males		Females		Total
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Pul.	Non-Pul.	
(a) Number of cases on Register at beginning of year ....	41	8	40	7	96
(b) Number of cases notified for first time in year ....	2	—	1	—	3
(c) Number of cases restored to Register ....	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Number of cases added to Register other than by formal notification	—	—	1	—	1
(e) Number of cases removed from Register during the year ....	1	—	1	—	2
(f) Number of cases remaining on Register on 31st December, 1970 ...	42	8	41	7	98

# SUMMARY OF CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER 1961-1970.

**Table II.**

Year	Cases on Register			Notifications each year			Deaths		
	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total	Pul.	Non-Pul.	Total
1961	102	14	116	5	—	5	2	—	2
1962	97	15	112	6	2	8	—	—	—
1963	93	16	109	9	2	11	—	1	1
1964	89	16	105	2	1	3	2	—	2
1965	91	15	106	5	1	6	1	1	2
1966	92	15	107	6	1	7	4	—	4
1967	85	16	101	3	1	4	6	—	6
1968	84	16	100	2	—	2	1	—	1
1969	81	15	96	—	—	—	2	—	2
1970	83	15	98	4	—	4	1	—	1

## TUBERCULOSIS :

Cases notified within the Rural District come under the control of Dr. A. M. Forrest, Chest Physician, South Lincolnshire Area.

The following table gives details of new cases notified and deaths occurring during the year.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 65	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION :

All immunisation and vaccination work within the District is under the jurisdiction of the Holland County Council.

The following information has kindly been supplied by the County Health Department.

### IMMUNISATION :

#### Diphtheria :

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
							<hr/> 277
Number of Booster Injections	...	...	...	...	...	...	769

#### Combined Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus :

Under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
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The percentage of children immunised against Diphtheria in relation to the child population is as follows :—

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.5%
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### VACCINATION AGAINST MEASLES :

Under 1 year	...	..	...	...	...	...	9
1 and under 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	343
5-15 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
							<hr/> 460

### VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX :

#### Primary Vaccinations :

Under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	72
1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
2-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
							<hr/> 215

#### Re-vaccinations :

1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
2-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
5-14 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
15 years and over	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
							<hr/> 41



## VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS :

The position of poliomyelitis vaccination at 31st December 1970 was as follows.

Of the babies born in 1970 33.5% had been vaccinated at 31st December 1970, and by 31st March 1971 this figure had risen to 58.2%.

Comparable figures for 31st December 1969 and 31st March 1970 were 29% and 47.2%.

Other Pre-School Age Groups.				Percentage Vaccinated.	
Born in				1970	1969
1969	...	...	...	81.7	29.0
1968	...	...	...	105.1	102.7
1967	...	...	...	99.6	98.6
1966	...	...	...	99.0	97.4

The above figures and those following in the table below show a steady increase, the pre-school age group being slightly higher than the school age group.

School Age Groups.				Percentage Vaccinated.	
Born in				1970	1969
1965	...	...	...	97.6	97.6
1964	...	...	...	94.5	93.1
1963	...	...	...	106.1	105.8
1962	...	...	...	100.6	99.6
1961	...	...	...	96.6	96.6
1960	...	...	...	93.0	92.5
1959	...	...	...	97.6	96.9
1958	...	...	...	91.9	91.9
1957	...	...	...	93.7	93.4
1956	...	...	...	98.4	98.4
1955	...	...	...	90.1	90.1
1954	..	...	...	90.3	90.3

In the two groups of figures there are five age groups that have exceeded 100% of children vaccinated. This is due to the fact that some children were born in other counties and have moved to this county prior to being vaccinated.

### Re-Inforcing Dose 15-18 years inclusive.

Children of this age group are contacted through the help of Head Teachers of Senior Schools each year. Those who have left school are contacted by post.

The number of children of this age group who had received this further dose at 31st December 1970 was 763.

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. N. A. Eagles, Engineer and Manager of the South Lincolnshire Water Board, for the following report on the Rural Water Supply.

The total quantity of water pumped into supply at Sutterton Pumping Station during the year was 604,297,000 gallons which was an increase of 65,250,000 gallons (12.2%) over the previous year. This total quantity was distributed to the Rural District and supplied in bulk to the East Lincolnshire Water Board at Boston as follows :—

	<b>Boston Rural District</b>	<b>East Lincs. Water Board</b>
1970 ...	355,627,000 gallons	248,670,000 gallons
1969 ...	315,900,000 gallons	223,147,000 gallons

The increase in consumption in the Rural District was approximately 12.6% and the increase in the amount supplied to the East Lincolnshire Water Board was 11.4%. The average daily quantity supplied to the Rural District was 974,000 gallons which represents a consumption of 43.0 gallons per head of population per day.

Generally speaking the supply to the Rural District area was adequate as regards quantity but some difficulties were experienced in the summer in maintaining satisfactory supplies to the Old Leake and Wrangle areas. The following new works have since been carried out which should prevent such difficulties arising in the future :—

- (1) The reconstruction of Fishtoft Pumping Station and the installation of an additional pumping unit.
- (2) A reinforcement of the main between Sutterton and Fishtoft Pumping Stations.
- (3) A 6" diameter reinforcement distribution main between Benington and Leake Hurn's End.

Samples of water from the sources, pumping stations and various points within the distribution system were taken each week and submitted for bacteriological examination at the Public Health Laboratories, Peterborough. In all cases the results of these examinations were satisfactory.

Chemical analyses of the raw water from the sources at Bourne and West Pinchbeck taken during the year were satisfactory.



The following table shows the new mains laid in the Rural District area during the year :—

Location	Yards			
	1"	2"	6"	Total
Kirton Holme/ Hubberts Bridge ...			1,830	1,830
Bicker, Dury Lane ...		75		75
Benington, Boston Road ... ..		10	210	220
Wrangle, Tooley Lane		70		70
Kirton, Woodside ...	80			80
<b>TOTALS</b>	80	155	2,040	2,275

### Water Analysis.

41 samples of water drawn from the mains at various points in the District were submitted by the Public Health Department for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln. The results showed the water to be satisfactory.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

### H O U S I N G

#### Slum Clearance.

Action continued during the year in dealing with unfit houses under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957. No clearance areas were represented during the year.

The following table shows the current position relative to action taken :—

Unfit dwellings demolished since 1st January, 1956 ... ..	359
Dwellings subject to Demolition Orders but not yet demolished ... ..	11
Dwellings subject to Closing Orders ... ..	31
Dwellings subject to Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation ... ..	57

#### Overcrowding.

No cases of overcrowding were reported during 1970.

#### Improvement Grants.

No. of applications approved by Council during 1970 for full Improvement Grants ... ..	9
Total amount of grant approved ... ..	£3,914 4s. 2d.
Average per house improved ... ..	£434 18s. 3d.
No. of Standard Grants approved ... ..	31
Average grant per house ... ..	£237 7s. 1d.
No. of Council houses improved with grant aid ... ..	70

The improvement of houses forms a very important part of the work of the Health Department, and it is interesting to note that an additional 23 properties were approved for grant aid over the number approved in the previous year. The small number in the previous year (17) was commented on in the 1969 annual report. Without any doubt, the more advantageous provisions of the Housing Act 1969 have accounted for the increased number of applications, and it is expected that applications will continue to be at a fairly high level for a number of years. In this way more and more older properties which might have become unfit are being saved, and the objects of the Act are being fulfilled.

It should be noted that the average figure given in grant aid for Improvement Grants was £434 18s. 3d. The highest amount agreed was £724 13s. 9d. and the lowest £301 14s. 11d. When it is remembered that an applicant could qualify for a maximum grant of £1,000, it is felt that the costs of rehabilitating older houses within the District is being kept within very reasonable bounds so far as the public purse is concerned. The figures quoted, of course, do not represent half of the full cost to applicants. Substantial sums are also spent in non-grant aided work to bring the houses up to standard, and in first class repair.

Standard Grants must be given as a right if the statutory conditions are fully satisfied. The 1969 Act gave local authorities the right to make such a grant at their discretion on special grounds even where certain of the statutory conditions were not fully satisfied. The grant in such cases cannot exceed the reduced standard. This has been a valuable addition to the legislation and has entitled a few houses that could not otherwise have qualified, but which had an appreciable further life, to at least have the benefit of a water closet, sink and hot water.

No Improvement Areas have been declared within the District. This part of the legislation does not lend itself readily to application within the Council's District. None the less, the provisions regarding Improvement Areas have not been lost sight of, and should any area present itself as being in need of this type of treatment it will be brought to your notice.

#### Summary of new dwellings completed during 1970.

Council Houses.	Lenton Way, Frampton	...	...	2
	King's Crescent, Swineshead	...	...	2
	Tooley Lane, Wrangle	...	...	4
	Drury Lane, Bicker	...	...	4
	School Lane, Butterwick	...	...	4

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16

Private enterprise houses	79
	—
	95
	—

### **Remedy of Housing Defects.**

Informal Notices	19
Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936	Nil
Statutory Notices under the Housing Act, 1957, Section 9	Nil

### **Action under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957.**

Demolition Orders made	7
Closing Orders made	3
Undertakings not to re-let accepted	6
Dwellings demolished	29
Undertakings cancelled following repairs	—

### **MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.**

The total number of licensed sites remains at 60. 45 sites are at present occupied, and the majority of these are for single caravans only.

Work on the extension of the holiday site at Frampton Fen was completed during 1970, but was not done in time to make full use of the extended site to its full capacity of 88 vans. The site continues to be very well patronised, and well run, and gives no trouble to the Department.

During the year tentative proposals for a large new holiday caravan site at Hall Hills, Fishtoft were received. The original proposals were for 77 caravans plus a tented site. The site was to include tennis courts, a model yacht pool, and a clubhouse for boating and fishing enthusiasts. These original proposals fell through, but were followed in December, 1970, by a planning application for 40 caravans on a more modest scale. It is anticipated that the scheme will be finalised and work on the site commenced early in 1971.

Also during 1970 a site licence was granted for a site for 10 touring vans at the Angel Inn, Wrangle. This site was put into operation, and is serving a useful purpose. A similar proposal for a site for touring vans at Old Leake was not proceeded with, but it is anticipated that this will come to fruition in 1971.

Routine inspections of caravan sites were made during the year, and little trouble experienced in remedying faults found, with the exception of one owner/occupier in the Hubberts Bridge area. This site licensee was prosecuted in 1969 for not providing satisfactory sanitary accommodation. He finally made the grade and provided satisfactory accommodation late in 1970, but only after constant visits, and threats of further action in court.

## DRAINAGE.

The sewerage of the Council's District continues. At the end of 1970 the position was as set out below :—

Parish	Number Connected	Number not Connected
Kirton and Frampton	873	24
Wyberton	905	11
Fishtoft	1092	30
Leverton	98	4
Freiston	164	9
Old Leake	108	7
Butterwick	181	25
Swineshead	342	54

Other main schemes or extensions of existing schemes are in the course of construction. Of these the Swineshead Road/West End Road, Wyberton scheme is nearly completed, and it is anticipated connections will be allowed early in 1971.

Construction commenced towards the end of 1970 on the Sutterton and Wigtoft scheme, and very good progress was reported towards the end of the year. The scheme is due for completion in 1972.

During the year the then Minister of Housing and Local Government held a Local Investigation into the Fishtoft Sewage Works Extension and Fishtoft Village Scheme. Also included in the enquiry was the Regional Sludge Disposal and Sewage Works Extension at Frampton. All of the proposed schemes were approved to proceed. Work at both Fishtoft works, and the Regional Sludge Disposal scheme should commence during 1971. The sludge disposal plant is most important for the efficient running of all the Council's sewage works. The extensions at Frampton also include proper arrangements for the disposal and treatment of the effluent from cesspools, and this again is a vital necessity.

The Council continued its forward looking plans for the eventual sewerage of all the built-up areas in its District. Plans are being made for the sewerage of Old Leake Commonside. It is anticipated that sewage from this area will be pumped to an enlarged works at Church End, Old Leake. When these works are enlarged regard will be had to future flows from the Wrangle area. Also, in line with this policy of centralising disposal works, provision has been made in the sewerage system at Wigtoft and Sutterton to receive future flows from the Bicker, Fosdyke, and Algarkirk areas. Provision has also been made for the future extension of the works themselves.

Once again several small sewage disposal schemes for Council house properties have been completed by the Surveyor's Department. These include 10 Council houses and 3 private houses in Wythes Lane, Fishtoft, and 6 modernised Council houses at Lowgate, Bicker.



Mains drainage in built-up areas, especially in low-lying districts such as ours, is the only way in which occupiers of property can make full use of modern sanitary amenities and enjoy their homes in a civilised manner without nuisance. It is to be hoped that the Council's forward policy in this field can go on unchecked by financial stringencies, and is not unduly retarded by future Local Government re-organisation.

### **PUBLIC CLEANSING.**

#### **REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.**

A regular weekly collection service is given to the whole of the District apart from a small number of isolated houses which are visited once per fortnight. The work is carried out by five vehicles as shown in the following table. A sixth vehicle is in reserve to cover breakdowns, and carries out special collections of bulky refuse.

During the year the charge formerly made for special collections of bulky household refuse such as beds, old washing machines etc., was removed. This was done to provide a better service to householders, and to discourage them from the indiscriminate dumping of unwanted household goods rather than pay for their collection and disposal. Quite a number of householders have taken advantage of this service, but it is sad to report that there are still those who prefer to spoil the countryside rather than make a simple request by telephone or letter for the removal of the unwanted material. Not only does this spoil the environment, but it also can and does cause needless additional expense on someone's part in clearing the illegal dumps. Full provision is made as required by the Civic Amenities Act for the receipt of refuse at the Council's tip for those ratepayers who wish to take advantage of the fact, plus the special free collection of bulky household goods, and it is a great pity that these facilities are not taken advantage of more fully. These facilities are advertised from time to time but indiscriminate dumping still occurs. No doubt the only answer is to catch and prosecute the offenders, but this is not often possible.

The collection of refuse has again been carried out with very few complaints during the year. This must reflect credit on the personnel engaged on these duties for the thorough and courteous way they perform their work. I have pleasure, as always, in recording my appreciation of this.

Some difficulty was experienced during 1970 in replacing drivers on the refuse and other cleansing services. This arose out of new legislation which requires drivers of 3 Ton Vehicles and over to hold a Heavy Goods Vehicle driver's licence. It was found that many applicants for driving vacancies did not hold a Heavy Goods Vehicle driver's licence. Fortunately, suitable replacements were obtained in the end, but this

authority, in common with others already doing so, could be faced with the need to send learner drivers to an approved training school in the future. This would, of course, involve considerable expense, and is a factor in favour of belonging and subscribing to the Local Government Training Board, when much of the expense is recoverable.

Disposal of refuse at the Slippery Gowt Tip has continued without nuisance. A small area of the tip is now at its finished level, but will not be available for final soiling and levelling for a considerable time yet. It is retained to accommodate and stockpile dried sludge arising at the Council's sewage works. Possession of a further 3 acres of land is to be taken on 1st April, 1971.

The following table gives detailed information in respect of the numbers and types of vehicles used and work done ; the second table shows costs of the service :—

#### REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE STATISTICS.

Round No.	One	Two	Three	Four	Five
Vehicle No.	VDO 646	LDO 231G	LDO 229G	LJL 634G	YJL 771
Purchased	1962	1968	1968	1969	1964
Capacity—cu. yds.	25	50	50	35	25
Engine Type	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel	Diesel
Average miles per gall.	9	6	5	7	9
Average miles per week	222	125	96	185	162
No. of men in team	2	4	5	3	2
Refuse bins on round	1366	2176	2885	1482	959
Average bins per man per day	136	109	115	99	96

	1970	1969	1968	1967
Estimated cost of Refuse Collection Service	£32,965	£31,294	£29,783	£25,919
Cost of emptying per bin	£3.72	£3.55	£3.48	£3.05
Cost per bin per collection	7.3p	7p	7p	6p
Average period between emptyings	7 days	7 days	7 days	7 days

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

There are still well over 3,000 houses in the rural district on septic tank/soakaway systems of drainage. These dwellings are allowed a free emptying every 9 months and until December 1970 were charged £2 for each additional emptying.

During 1970, in line with its policy to give the best possible service, the Council again reviewed its cesspool emptying service. It was found to be impossible to reduce the period between free emptyings any further, but the charge to domestic premises was reduced to £1. This reduction should help to reduce hardship, but its overall effect cannot be assessed yet as it was only in force for the last fortnight of the year. A further review of the service is contemplated in December 1971 and early 1972, depending on the position regarding the number of properties connected to the sewer on the Swineshead Road/West End Road, Wyberton extensions, and at Sutterton and Wigtoft. I do not, however, see any real possibility of a further reduction in the period between free emptyings for a considerable time yet.

During 1969 it was noted that the demands on the service increased from the previous year. This occurred because this was the first full year when free emptying was given at 9 months instead of 12 months. The year 1970 shows that this demand remained fairly constant, except that 65 additional vehicle loads needed to be moved from Housing Estate Sewage Plants

The service is operated by 2 vehicles, and there is no reserve vehicle in case of breakdowns. Some relief is now possible on 2 days each week when the pail emptying vehicle is free but, despite this, overtime working was necessary in the busiest periods of the year to cope with demand.

## CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE STATISTICS.

Vehicle No. ... ..	ODO 513H	BJL 573 C
Purchased ... ..	1970	1965
Capacity ... ..	1100 galls.	1100 galls.
Engine Type ... ..	Diesel	Diesel
Average miles per gallon ... ..	12	12
Number of men in team ... ..	2	2



	1970	1969	1968	1967
Premises given free service ... ..	1834	1815	1643	1624
Chargeable emptyings	484	498	408	445
Vaults emptied—chargeable ... ..	16	9	20	33
1000 gallon loads removed from cesspools, vaults, etc. ...	1951	1975	1807	1713
Vehicle loads removed from Housing Estate Sewage Plants ...	404	339	377	249

Estimated total expenditure of the Cesspool Emptying Service in 1970—£7,990.

Estimated income from chargeable work—£1,135.

Estimated net cost of the Service—£6,855.

#### PAIL EMPTYING SERVICE.

In January 1970 the vehicle carrying out this service was involved in a serious accident at a level crossing at Sutterton Dowdyke. The vehicle itself was totally wrecked, and the driver's mate, Mr. F. Darrigan, was killed outright. Fortunately, the driver of the lorry miraculously escaped with minor injuries from which he soon recovered. I am pleased to report that he does not appear to suffer from any after effects. Mr. Darrigan had served with the Council for many years, and his tragic death was keenly felt.

The accident disrupted both the cesspool and pail emptying services, as a vehicle from cesspool emptying had to be transferred to pail emptying. The effect of this disruption was greatly minimised by the willing co-operation and assistance of the East Elloe Rural District Council through their Chief Public Health Inspector Mr. Hitchings. Within a week of the accident he had arranged the hire of a cesspool vehicle from his authority at a very reasonable weekly charge. We were able to keep and use this vehicle until the new one ordered after the accident arrived. I would like to place on record my thanks and appreciation of the East Elloe Rural District Council's help. Messrs. Shelvoke and Drewry Limited also deserve mention as they arranged for the delivery of a new replacement vehicle inside 3 months instead of the normal delivery period of 9 months.

A further reduction in the number of pails to be collected occurred during the year from 428 to 343. This is a reduction of 85 pails, and is again due to improvements carried out at

Council houses and private houses, and to a small extent slum clearance. The total of 343 pails to be collected is made up of 289 private houses and 54 Council houses.

During 1970 a campaign was commenced to encourage the remainder of owners of private properties to improve them and convert from pails to water closets. A preliminary survey to locate all the properties was done, and visits commenced. A circular letter was prepared giving information on various types of grants available, and urging owners to contact the Department for further details. The response to this campaign was slow at first, but accelerated towards the end of the year. It is clear that most people would like to get rid of the pails, but that economics have been (and still are in the case of elderly owner/occupiers) the main barrier. Great interest has been expressed in the grants available, and the full results of this campaign will become more evident towards the end of 1971.

The pail service is done by one vehicle which gives a weekly collection. In 1969 the vehicle worked 4 days each week to visit every house. Because of the reduction in the number of pails it has been possible this year to visit each house once per week in 3 working days. The 2 spare days have proved invaluable in giving additional help to the cesspool service when necessary, or in utilising the crew for holiday relief work etc.

#### PAIL EMPTYING SERVICE STATISTICS.

Vehicle No. ....	RJL 542
Purchased ....	1961
Capacity ....	1100 galls.
Engine Type ....	Diesel
Average miles per gall. ....	12
Average miles per round ....	180
No. of men in team ....	2
No. of pails on round ....	343
Average pails per man per day ....	57

	1970	1969	1968	1967
Estimated cost of Pail Emptying Service ....	£2,120	£2,920	£3,220	£4,148
Cost of emptying per pail ....	£6.18	£6.82	£6.57	£6.19
Cost per pail per collection	12p	13p	13p	12p

## SALVAGE.

The tonnage of salvage collected during the year is identical with that of the previous year. The income, however, shows an increase of £226 because of better prices received for waste paper. Though the tonnage collected and disposed of is identical in total the tonnage of the individual grades of waste paper shows an interesting change. 19 tons of additional newspapers were disposed of, whilst 5 tons less cardboard, and 12 tons less mixed waste were dealt with.

Looking back over the past few years the same pattern is apparent, an increase in newspaper but a fall off in mixed waste and cardboard. The explanation for this is almost certainly the continuing and increasing use of plastic and similar materials for wrappers and containers. That is, the volumes of cardboard and paper wrapping materials are simply not available. This is borne out also by the fluctuating fortunes of the board mills, who regularly each year have to ask local authorities to curtail their collections of waste paper because the demand for cardboard from the mills has fallen off.

Despite this changing pattern of waste paper available, and the still slightly uncertain market, it remains worthwhile to collect as much salvage as possible, and the collectors are encouraged to do this.

Details of materials sold during 1970 are as follows :—

				Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	p.
Cardboard	...	...	...	34	14	0	416	40
Mixed Waste Paper	...	...	...	92	5	0	945	56
Newspaper	...	...	...	72	13	0	883	15
Textiles	...	...	...	3	5	2	69	01
				202	17	2	2,314	12

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### FOOD PREMISES.

Routine inspections of premises governed by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations have been made during the year. No difficulty has been experienced in getting any contraventions found remedied, and these have usually been of a minor nature.

The majority of the premises in the District requiring inspection are relatively small food shops, public houses etc., but there does exist a number of larger food preparing establishments. These are given the most regular and frequent attention. Among these is a large game exporting establishment at Wyberton. Frequent visits have been made here to inspect

imported frozen hares, and on hygiene visits generally. During the year the premises were considerably enlarged. The management is very co-operative and anxious to maintain high standards, and suggestions and advice from the Public Health Inspectors have been readily accepted. The result of this attitude has been a very fine and well run establishment.

Another development in the field of food preparation has been the establishment of a quick-freezing plant at a large slaughterhouse and preparation factory at Frampton. The venture is experimental at the moment to test the market, but if successful will expand. Meat pies are quick-frozen uncooked, and stored for sale. The outlets will be large catering establishments, and large nationally known food distributors etc. This type of product requires high quality ingredients, and very careful control of hygiene and quality generally. A quality control chemist is being employed by the firm, who have set up their own laboratory. Inspectors from the Public Health Department visit regularly.

	No. of premises	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16	No. to which Regulation 19 applies	No. Com- plying with Regulation 19
Bakehouses ... ..	8	8	8	8
Bakery Transfer Depots ...	3	3	3	3
Fish Shops ... ..	10	10	10	10
Grocers and General Stores	56	56	41	41
Premises selling wrapped sweets and ice cream only	12	10	—	—
Cafes ... ..	3	3	3	3
Factory Canteens ... ..	3	3	3	3
Butchers Shops ... ..	12	12	12	12
Butchery Factories ... ..	1	1	1	1
Licensed Clubs ... ..	9	9	9	9
Public Houses ... ..	41	33	41	38
Hotels ... ..	5	5	5	5
Slaughterhouses ... ..	6	6	6	6
Butter Factories ... ..	1	1	1	1
Ice Cream Depot ... ..	1	1	1	1
Game Store ... ..	1	1	1	1
Dairy Depot ... ..	1	1	—	—

## SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the District. Regular inspections of the premises are made by the Public Health Department, and inspections are also made by a veterinary officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The standards required by the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 have been maintained.



## MEAT INSPECTION.

Meat inspection is carried out at the six private slaughter-houses, and the record of 100% meat inspection continues. The bulk of the inspection work falls on Mondays and Wednesdays, with smaller amounts on other weekdays. Work outside normal working hours is now very rare except for Christmas and other public holiday periods.

Charges for meat inspection were not imposed.

During the year the number of animals slaughtered as compared with 1969 fell by 1017 (85 less cattle, 215 less sheep and 717 less pigs). The reasons for this fall are not known. It may be that some butchers are buying in more meat off the hook, but more likely reflects the modern tendency for the housewife to buy more made up foods, and eat more poultry, which is relatively cheap.

The quality of the animals killed has been maintained at a high level. There is no significant change in the pattern of diseases found. The percentage of animals found to be affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis rose slightly. The percentage affected with tuberculosis and cysticerci dropped.

Meat inspection figures for 1970 are as follows :—

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (as notified) ....	1041	5	4	4018	6225
Number inspected ....	1041	5	4	4018	6225
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci :</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ....	—	—	—	1	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	141	1	1	66	1408
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.	13.55%	20%	25%	1.67%	22.68%
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ....	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	1	—	—	—	29
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.09%	—	—	—	0.47%
<b>Cysticercosis :</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ....	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration ....	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ....	—	—	—	—	—

**Total weight of meat and offal condemned—4 tons 0 cwts. 45 lbs.**

## INSPECTION OF OTHER FOODS.

The undermentioned foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption were suitably disposed of :—

85 lbs. Pork.

46 lbs. Beef.

286 lbs. Ice-cream and Ice-cream products.

1 x 6 lb. Can Corned Beef.

3 x 6 lb. Cans Ox Tongue.

1 x 12lb. Can Pork Shoulder.

144 x 15½ oz. Cans Peas.

15 x 10 lb. Boxes White Grapes.

24 x 10 lb. Boxes Black Grapes.

3 x 10 lb. Boxes Pears.  
 3 x 10 lb. Boxes Cherries.  
 105 lbs. Carrots.  
 1895 x 50 kilo bags Egyptian Potatoes.  
 1536 x 25 kilo bags Onions.  
 1420 Portions of Frozen Argentinian Hare Meat (700 lbs.)

#### ICE-CREAM.

83 samples of ice-cream were sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln for examination. They were placed in the provisional grades as shown below :—

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
63	11	8	1

#### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT.

Re-inspections in respect of premises registered earlier and registrations received during 1970 were carried out, details are as follows :—

#### Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ... ..	1	42	1
Retail Shops ... ..	—	42	2
Wholesale shops, warehouses ... ..	—	2	—
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ... ..	—	5	—
Fuel storage depots ...	—	—	—

#### Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace.

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices ... ..	125
Retail Shops ... ..	120
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	21
Catering establishments open to the public .. ..	8
Canteens ... ..	7
Fuel Storage depots ... ..	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>281</b>
Total Males ... ..	168
Total Females ... ..	113

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 20.



## STORAGE OF PETROLEUM.

104 visits were made to premises during the year in connection with petroleum licensing. This is an improvement over previous years, but once again the time that could be allocated to this part of the Department's duties was restricted by more pressing work.

The Council is a member of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration and the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Senior Additional Public Health Inspector are the Council's representatives. The Association issues a quarterly magazine which gives very excellent information on petroleum law and on accidents involving petroleum which have occurred up and down the country. The Association, through its magazine and meetings is invaluable in enabling your officers to keep in touch with work in this field.

Number of licensed premises for storage :

Petroleum Spirit ... ..	205
Petroleum Mixtures ... ..	7
Carbide of Calcium ... ..	2

## OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is a Knackers Yard in the District which also incorporates an animal by-products plant. The premises operate under a consent given under the Public Health Act, 1936. Also within the District is a factory producing meal from the processing of chicken feathers and offal. The processing at the meal factory is similar in nature to a normal animal by-products plant but, as it is an unscheduled offensive trade, has not, and does not appear to need a consent under the terms of Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The Knackers Yard and animal by-products plant was referred to in last year's annual report in connection with nuisances arising. It continued to be a source of nuisance from offensive odours in the early part of 1970. The position was greatly improved later in the year when new plant designed to give better control of odours was installed. This plant included a chlorination tower for treatment of incondensable gases, but unfortunately technical difficulties and breakdowns meant that this part of the equipment was not fully operational at the end of the year. Despite this, the other improvements made, plus the cooler weather and favourable winds, reduced nuisances to virtually nil during the winter months, and no complaints were received. The plant will be operating correctly by next Spring, and the acid test of its efficiency will then be observable under the wind and weather conditions of the summer months.

The meal factory referred to above has also been responsible for nuisances during the year. Careful checks are made

on the conditions arising, and the management are making every effort to install the best possible plant to secure adequate odour control.

It is abundantly clear that whatever control measures are adopted with businesses of this nature their proximity to houses is bound to lead to some nuisance from time to time. They are legally or technically offensive trades and the materials they process are offensive in themselves. Whether the efforts of the managements and your own inspectorate can reduce these nuisances to an acceptable minimum only the forthcoming year will tell.

### **RODENT CONTROL.**

This work is carried out by the Cleansing Foreman in addition to his other duties. Domestic premises are given free treatments. Treatments are carried out at business premises (other than farms) on a chargeable basis.

The amount of rodent control work which can be done is of necessity limited, and no routine surveys of land and buildings can be undertaken to ensure that owners and occupiers are carrying out their obligations under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

### **INSECT PEST CONTROL.**

The Council's refuse tip is treated regularly with insecticides to control fly breeding. Wasps nests and ant infestations are destroyed without charge if they cause nuisance to householders.

Ants are a particularly troublesome pest in the Council's District, and the department received numerous complaints about these insects in the spring and summer months. They can be particularly difficult to eradicate, and time and patience is needed on the part of the householder. This point is not always appreciated by complainants, nor that the responsibility for their eradication rests with them rather than the local authority.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health in respect of the year 1970 for the Rural District of Boston in the County of Holland (Lincs.).

### PART I OF THE ACT.

#### 1.—**Inspections** for the purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises  (1)	Number on Register  (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions  (3)	Written Notices  (4)	Occupiers prosecuted  (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	8	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	77	17	3	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	85	17	3	Nil

## 2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Overcrowding (S.2) ....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Sanitary conveniences (S.7) ....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
(a) Insufficient ....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
(b) Unsuitable or defective ....	2	nil	nil	nil	nil
(c) Not separate for sexes ....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork) ....	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	2	nil	nil	nil	nil

## PART VIII OF THE ACT.

### Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)

NIL OUTWORKERS.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS CARRIED OUT  
BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS, ADDITIONAL TO  
THOSE MENTIONED ELSEWHERE IN THIS REPORT.

Housing Acts ... ..	391
Improvement Grants ... ..	415
Caravan Sites ... ..	106
Piggeries ... ..	1
Nuisances ... ..	261
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning ... ..	112
Drainage ... ..	73
Dyke Pollution and Overflowing Cesspools ... ..	127
Insect Pests ... ..	321
Control of Refuse Tips ... ..	208
Public Cleansing Services ... ..	35
Slaughterhouses ... ..	6
Food Premises ... ..	157
Ice-Cream Sampling ... ..	115
Meat Inspection ... ..	1133
Civic Amenities ... ..	37
Licensed Premises ... ..	3
Clean Air Act ... ..	38
National Assistance Act, 1948 ... ..	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	139



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